

QUA

2. The first and last quarter of the moon.
It is full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half moon, when the moon being in the quadratures, we see but half the enlightened part. *Locke.*
3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square.
All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy orbicular world. *Milton.*
QUADRENNIAL. *adj.* [quadrannium, from quatuor and annus, Latin.]
 1. Comprising four years.
 2. Happening once in four years.**QUADRILE.** *adj.* [from quadra, Lat.] That may be squared.
Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all quadrable curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688. *Derham.*
QUADRIFID. *adj.* [quadrifidus, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.
QUADRILATERAL. *adj.* [quadrilaterus, Fr. quatuor and latus, Lat.] Having four sides.
Tin incorporated with crystal, disposes it to shoot into a quadrilateral pyramid, sometimes placed on a quadrilateral base or column. *Woodward on Fossils.*
QUADRILATERALNESS. *n. f.* [from quadrilateral.] The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Diſt.*
QUADRILLE. *n. f.* A game at cards. *Diſt.*
QUADRIN. *n. f.* [quadrinus, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*
QUADRINOMICAL. *adj.* [quatuor and nomen, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Diſt.*
QUADRIPARTITE. *adj.* [quatuor and partitus, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.
QUADRIPARTITELY. *adv.* [from quadripartite.] In a quadrupartite distribution.
QUADRIPARTITION. *n. f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Diſt.*
QUADRIPHYLLOUS. *adj.* [quatuor and phyllon.] Having four leaves.
QUADRIREME. *n. f.* [quadrirēmis, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.
QUADRISYLLABLE. *n. f.* [quatuor and syllable.] A word of four syllables.
QUADRIVALLS. *n. f.* [quatuor and valles, Lat.] Doors with four folds.
QUADRIVIAL. *adj.* [quadrivium, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.
QUADRUPED. *n. f.* [quadrupede, Fr. quadrupes, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.
The different flexure and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other quadrupeds. *Brown.*
The fang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of some quadruped.
Most quadrupeds, that live upon herbs, have incisor teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbutnot.*
The king of brutes,
Of quadrupeds I only mean. *Swift.*
QUADRUPED. *adj.* Having four feet.
The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprized at many actions of the quadruped and winged animals. *Watts.*
QUADRUPLE. *adj.* [quadruplus, Fr. quadruplus, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told.
A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth. *Hooker.*
The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble or quadruple, to any of the longest times of the first age. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Fat refreshes the blood in the penury of aliment during the winter, and some animals have a quadruple caul. *Arbutnot.*
TO QUADRUPLICATE. *v. a.* [quadruplex, Fr. quadruplex, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.
QUADRUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from quadruplicate.] The taking a thing four times.
QUADRUPLY. *adv.* [from quadruple.] To a fourfold quantity.
If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is quadruply recompensed. *Swift.*
QUERE. [Latin.] Enquire; seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.
QUERE. [Latin.] Enquire; seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.
Quere, 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Martimer's Husbandry.*
TO QUAFF. *v. a.* [of this word the derivation is uncertain: Junius, with his usual idleness of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, *κωφίζω* in the Eolick dialect used for *κωφίζω*. Skinner from *go off*, as *go off*, *quoff*, *quoff*, *quaff*. It comes from *coffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.
He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if
H' ad been abroad carousing to his mates

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- After a storm, *quaff* off the muscadel,
And threw the fops all in the sexton's face. *Shakeſp.*
I found the prince,
With such a deep demour in great sorrow,
That tyranny, which never *quaff* but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle eye drops. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rs crown'd,
They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
TO QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.
We may contrive this afternoon,
And *quaff* carouses to our mistress' health. *Shakeſp.*
Belthazzer, *quaffing* in the sacred vessels of the temple, sees
his fatal sentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*
Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,
And *quaff* with blameless Ethiops in the deep. *Dryden.*
QUAFFER. *n. f.* [from *quaff*.] He who *quaffs*.
TO QUAFFER. *v. n.* [a low word, I suppose, formed by chance.] To feel out. 'Tis seems to be the meaning.
Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than
geese, *quaff* and grope out their meat the most. *Derham.*
QUAGGY. *adj.* [from *quagmire*.] Boggy; soft; not solid. *Ans.*
This word is somewhere too in *Clarissa*.
QUAGMIRE. *n. f.* [that is, *quagmire*.] A shaking marsh;
a bog that trembles under the feet.
The fen and *quagmire*, to marsh by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tupper.*
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels,
And make a *quagmire* of your mingled brains. *Shakeſp.*
Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath through ford and
whirlpool, o'er bog and *quagmire*. *Shakeſp.*
The wet particles might have easily ever mingled with the
dry, and so all had either been fen or *quagmire*. *Mor.*
The brain is of such a clammy confidence, that it can no
more retain motion than a *quagmire*. *Gloucester's Eccl.*
QUAID. *part.* [of this participle I know not the verb, and be-
lieve it only put by *Spenser*, who often took great liberties,
for *quailed*, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Crouched;
dejected; depressed.
Therewith his sturdy courage soon was *quaid*,
And all his senses were with sudden dread dismay'd. *F. Qu.*
QUAIL. *n. f.* [quaglia, Italian.] A bird of game.
His *quails* ever
Beat mine, in-hoop'd at odds. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
Hen birds have a peculiar sort of voice, when they would
call the male, which is so eminent in *quails*, that men, by
counterfeiting this voice with a *quail* pipe, easily drew the
cocks into their snares. *Roy on the Creation.*
A fresher gale
Sweeping with shadowy gust the field of corn,
While the *quail* clamours for his running mate. *Flomſen.*
QUAILPIPE. *n. f.* [quail and pipe.] A pipe with which fowlers
allure *quails*.
A dish of wild fowl furnished conversation, which con-
cluded with a late invention for improving the *quail*pipe.
Adiſon's Spectator, N° 108.
TO QUAIL. *v. n.* [quelen, Dutch.] To languish; to sink into
dejection; to lose spirit. *Spenser.*
He writes there is no *quailing* now;
Because the king is certainly posselt
Of all our purposes. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*
This may plant courage in their *quailing* breasts,
For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shakeſp.*
After Solyman had with all his power in vain besieged
Rhodes, his haughty courage began to *quail*, so that he was
upon point to have raised his siege. *Knight.*
While rocks stand,
And rivers stir, thou can't not shrink or *quail*;
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall disband,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*
When Dido's ghost appear'd,
It made this hardy warrior *quail*. *Wandering Pr. of Troy.*
At this the errant's courage *quails*. *Cleveland.*
To pass the *quailing* and withering of all things by the re-
cess, and their reviving by the reaccels of the sun, the sap in
trees precisely follows the motion of the sun. *Hakewill.*
TO QUAIL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To crush; to quell; to
depress; to sink; to overpower.
To drive him to despair, and quite to *quail*,
He shewed him painted in a table plain
The damned ghosts. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Three, with fiery courage, he assails;
Three, as kings adorn'd in royal wife:
And each successive after other *quails*,
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*
QUAINT. *adj.* [quaint, Fr. *comptes*, Lat.]
 1. Nice; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact; having
petty elegance.
Each ear sucks up the words a true love scattereth,
And plain speech oft, than *quaint* phrase framed is. *Sidney.*
 2. Affect; affectation.
Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impu-
rity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all

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- You were glad to be employ'd,
To shew how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shakeſp.*
He spends some pages about two similitudes; one of mine,
and another *quaint* of his own. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Subtle; artful. Obsolete.
As clerks been full subtle and *quaint*. *Chaucer.*
3. Neat; pretty; exact.
But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful and excellent fashion, yours
is worth ten on't. *Shakeſp.*
Her mother hath intended,
That, *quaint* in green, she shall be loose enrob'd
With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*
I never saw a better fashion'd gown,
More *quaint*, more pleasing, nor more commendable. *Sha.*
4. Subtly excited; finispen.
I'll speak of frays,
Like a fine bragging youth, and tell *quaint* lies,
How honourable ladies sought my love,
Which I denying they fell sick and died.
He his fabric of the heav'ns
Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move
His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide.
Hereafter. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
5. *Quaint* is, in *Spenser*, *quailed*; depressed. I believe 'by a
very licentious irregularity.
With such fair flight him Guyon fail'd:
Till at the last, all breathless, weary and faint,
Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd,
And kindling new his courage, seeming *quaint*,
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint
He made him stoop. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
6. Affect; affectation. This is not the true idea of the word,
which *quaint* seems not to have well understood.
To this we owe those monstrous productions, which under
the name of trips, spies, amusements, and other concealed
appellations, have overrun us; and I wish I could say, those
quaint fopperies were wholly absent from graver subjects.
QUAINTLY. *adv.* [from *quaint*.]
 1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance.
When was old Sherwood's hair more *quaintly* curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and pur'd. *B. Johnson.*
 2. Artfully.
Breathe his faults to *quaintly*,
That they seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shakeſp.*
 3. Ingeniously with success. This is not the true sense.
As my Buxoma
With gentle finger stroak'd her milky care,
I *quaintly* stole a kiss. *Gay.***QUAINTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *quaint*.] Nicety; petty elegance.
There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above
all the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*
TO QUAKE. *v. n.* [cpacan, Saxon.]
 1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble.
Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where she stood *quaking*
like the partridge on which the hawk is even ready to seize.
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt
quake for this. *Sidney, b. i.*
Do such business as the better day
Would *quake* to look on. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to *quake*,
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shakeſp.*
The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the
earth is burnt at his presence. *Nab. i. 5.*
Son of man eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy
water with trembling and carefulness. *Exek. xii. 18.*
In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,
The very noise of war their souls does wound,
They *quake* but hearing their own trumpets found. *Dryden.*
 2. To shake; not to be solid or firm.
Next Smedley diu'd; slow circles dimpled o'er
The *quaking* mud, that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.***QUAKE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agi-
tation.
As the earth may sometimes shake,
For winds that up will cause a *quake*;
So often jealousy and fear
Stol'n to mine heart, cause tremblings there. *Suckling.*
QUAKING-GRASS. *n. f.* An herb. *Anyworth.*
QUALIFICATION. *n. f.* [qualification, Fr. from *qualify*.]
 1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing.
It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue
become the fashion, if he would make them necessary *quali-*
fications for preferment. *Swift.*
 2. Accomplishment.
Good *qualifications* of mind enable a magistrate to perform
his duty, and tend to create a publick esteem of him. *Atter.*
 3. Abatement; diminution.
Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impu-
rity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all

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- plants, herbs and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification*
and harmful change. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
TO QUALIFY. *v. a.* [qualifier, Fr.]
 1. To fit for any thing.
Place over them such governors, as may be *qualified* in such
manner as may govern the place. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the sum of one hundred
pounds, in order to *qualify* him for a furzeon. *Swift's Will.*
 2. To furnish with qualifications; to accomplish.
That which ordinary men are fit for, I am *qualified* in;
and the best of me is diligence. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
She is of good esteem,
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,
Beside to *qualified*, as may becom
The spouse of any noble gentleman. *Shakeſp.*
 3. To make capable of any employment or privilege.
I have heard,
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to *qualify*
His rigorous course. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage;
Left it should burn above the bounds of reason. *Shakeſp.*
I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily
qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. *Sha.*
They would report that they had records for twenty
thousand years, which must needs be a very great untruth,
unless we will *qualify* it, expounding their years not of the
revolution of the sun, but of the moon. *Abbot.*
It hath pleased God to provide for all living creatures,
wherewith he hath filled the world, that such inconveniences,
as we contemplate afar off, are found, by trial and the wit-
ness of men's travels, to be so *qualified*, as there is no portion
of the earth made in vain. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,
As your high majesty with awful fear
In human breasts might *qualify* that fire,
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher. *Waller.*
Children should be early instructed in the true estimate
of things, by opposing the good to the evil, and compensating
or *qualifying* one thing with another. *L'Estrange.*
My proposition I have *qualified* with the word, often;
thereby making allowance for those cases, wherein men of
excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have ren-
dered even the heights and rigours of it delightful. *Atterbury.*
 5. To ease; to alluage.
He balms and herbs therto apply'd,
And evermore with mighty spells them charm'd,
That in short space he has them *qualify'd*,
And him restor'd to health, that would have dy'd. *Spenser.*
 6. To modify; to regulate.
It hath no larine or throttle to *qualify* the sound. *Brown.***QUALITY.** *n. f.* [qualitas, Lat. *qualiter*, Fr.]
 1. Nature relatively considered.
These, being of a far other nature and *quality*, are not so
strictly or everlastingly commanded in scripture. *Hooker.*
Other creatures have not judgment to examine the *quality*
of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do,
they neither can accuse nor approve themselves. *Hooker.*
Since the event of an action usually follows the nature or
quality of it, and the *quality* follows the rule directing it, it
concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be de-
ceived in the rule. *South.*
The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality*
of the subject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*
 2. Property; accident.
In the division of the kingdom, it appears not which of
the dukes he values most; for *qualities* are so weighed, that
curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shak.*
No sensible *qualities*, as light and colour, heat and sound,
can be subsistent in the bodies themselves absolutely con-
sidered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other or-
gans of sense: these *qualities* are only the effects of our sen-
sation, which arise from the different motions upon our nerves
from objects without, according to their various modification
and position. *Bentley.*
 3. Particular efficacy.
O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true *qualities*. *Shakeſp.*
 4. Disposition; temper.
To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 5. Virtue or vice.
One doubt remains, said I, the dames in green,
What were their *qualities*, and who their queen? *Dryden.*
 6. Accomplishment; qualification.
He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing and fencing,
which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*
 7. Character.
The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both
qualities, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an
attorney general. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
We,